

low status are kept uninformed about prevention and powerless to protect themselves. Twice as many young women as men are infected.

Bottom line—there is a direct correlation between women's low status, the violation of their human rights, and HIV transmission. In epidemiological terms, persuading 10 men with several partners to engage in safe sex has far greater impact than enabling one thousand women to protect themselves from their only partner. The 10 men are at the beginning of the chain of infection; the 1,000 women are its last link.

Violence against women impedes development

The other health hazard is violence against women. Violence against women continues to devastate millions of women worldwide, destroying families and impeding development.

In this new century—in the year 2003—it is sobering to acknowledge that many societies still find it acceptable and justifiable to beat—rape—stone—burn—disfigure and murder women. When one group of people in society is treated as inferior to another—the only way to keep that lie in place is by violence and the threat of violence.

Women's invisible work in the informal sector

The majority of women in the developing world work in agriculture. But a significant portion also work in the informal sector. Their work remains largely invisible in official statistics, because it takes place outside the formal economic structure.

Women work as—vendors, weavers, potters, handicraft workers, laundry workers, and manual laborers. Women may be poor, illiterate and undernourished, but they are economically active. They contribute significantly to the economy and society with their labor.

Let me give you a specific example of the importance of women's work—regardless of how invisible it is:

In India, young girls and women include in their daily work collecting and drying of cow dung which is used primarily as fuel in most of rural India where 75 percent of the population lives. Their work saves India at least \$10.5 billion a year that would otherwise need to be spent on petroleum. It is estimated that, if the Indian women went on strike and no longer collected cow dung, India would be in an economic crisis in three weeks.

WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP

The third critical link—between women and ending hunger is women's leadership. In countries with the persistence of hunger, women bear full responsibility for the key issues in ending hunger: family health, nutrition, sanitation, education and increasingly—family income. Yet women are systematically denied the information, education and freedom of action they need to fulfill these responsibilities.

When women have more voice in decision making in the home, their families are healthier, better nourished and better educated. In Brazil, as well as other countries, research shows that income in the hands of mothers has four times the impact on child nutrition as the same income in the hands of fathers.

When women gain voice in decision making in their villages, they have the opportunity to alter the development agenda to address issues critical to meeting basic needs. They take action against dowry, domestic violence, child marriage and child labor. Women in positions of leadership begin to transform gender relations and to call into question the deeply entrenched patriarchal system. They help other women to know their rights.

In India and Bangladesh, there is now an extraordinary opportunity. New laws guarantee that 1/3 of all seats in elected local government are reserved for women. As a result, in the region of the world where women have been the most subjugated—more than 5 million women have engaged in the political process by standing for elections and 1 million women have become elected local leaders—more elected women than in all the other countries of the world combined.

I consider this transfer of power to these one million elected women—who themselves are often illiterate and malnourished—to be a potent and direct intervention in the persistence of hunger.

WHEN WOMEN ARE EMPOWERED—SOCIETY BENEFITS

Now let's examine what happens to a society when women are empowered. The evidence is overwhelming—women's empowerment has the most far-reaching effects on the lives of all—men, women and children. Let's examine some of this evidence:

A recent analysis of development by the World Bank indicates that countries with smaller gaps between women and men in areas such as education, employment and property rights have lower child malnutrition and mortality, they also have less corruption in governance and faster economic growth.

Cross-country studies report that if the Middle East, South Asia and Africa had been as successful as East Asia in narrowing the gender gap only in education, the Gross National Product (GNP) per capita in these regions would have grown by an additional 16 to 30 percent from 1960 to 1990.

In sub-Saharan Africa, if women farmers were given the same support as that given to men their yields could increase by more than 20 percent. And, it is now clear that women's empowerment is more influential than economic growth in moderating fertility rates, thereby slowing population growth.

Bottom line: women are at the center of the development process. When they are empowered these are the results: faster economic growth, less corruption in governance, lower childhood malnutrition, lower child mortality, increased agricultural production, more children in school, including girls, health hazards are reduced, and the overall health and wellbeing of a society is greatly improved.

THE GAP BETWEEN RECOGNITION OF WOMEN'S VITAL ROLE AND POLICIES, PROGRAMS AND ACTION

Even though the evidence is overwhelming and there is increasing recognition that women are the key to sustainable development—the gap between this recognition, and policies, programs, and action is enormous.

Now let's look at 3 examples:

First, the International Conference on Financing for Development—known as the Monterrey Summit. The Monterrey Summit did address issues like good governance, people-centered development, and global responsibility—but the vital role of women in achieving sustainable development was not recognized. The words "gender sensitive" made it into the final Monterrey Consensus document, but the four people who control the world's purse-strings—President Bush, the heads of the World Bank, IMF and the European Commission never once mentioned the vital role of women. In fact, the word "woman" was used only once among these four keynote speakers and that was in reference to micro credit.

Regarding the 2001 New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD)—we need to know that this charter does not come close to recognizing that women are key to development. In fact, women are not adequately

included in any section of its analytical framework or its plan of action.

Now let's look at the constitutional amendment which guarantees women 1/3 of the seats in local village councils in India. It was passed by one vote. The amendment continues to be under attack, and is in danger of being repealed.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Given that women are at the center of the development process:

1. I recommend that women be placed in high level decision-making positions in all international organizations.

2. All legislation—budget allocations—and programs related to development must specifically empower women as the key change agents to achieve sustainable development.

JOSEPH A. PICHLER HONORED BY
HEBREW UNION COLLEGE JEWISH
INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

HON. ROB PORTMAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 2003

Mr. PORTMAN. Mr. Speaker, I rise to recognize Joseph A. Pichler, a constituent and friend, who will be honored by Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion at its 21st Annual Cincinnati Associates Tribute Dinner on November 2, 2003. Joe will be honored for his exemplary civic and philanthropic leadership.

Joe is a member of the Corporate Council of Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. Founded in Cincinnati in 1875, the College-Institute is the oldest institution of higher Jewish education in the western hemisphere. The College-Institute prepares rabbis, cantors, religious school educators and Jewish communal workers at its four campuses in Cincinnati, New York, Los Angeles and Jerusalem. The College-Institute also awards Masters and Doctoral degrees to men and women of all faiths.

Joe brings leadership, hard work and energy to every assignment. Currently Chairman of the Board of the Kroger Company, he also served Kroger as Chief Executive Officer; President and Chief Operating Officer; and Executive Vice President. Joe joined Dillon Companies in 1980 as Executive Vice President and was elected to Kroger's Board of Directors when Dillon merged with Kroger in 1983. For fifteen years, he taught at the University of Kansas School of Business, and served as Dean from 1974 to 1980. From 1968 to 1970, he was Special Assistant to the U.S. Department of Labor's Assistant Secretary for Manpower. Joe is a member of the Board of Directors of Federated Department Stores, Inc., and Milacron, Inc.

In a career consistently marked by high points and achievements, Joe has pursued service to our community with equal enthusiasm. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati City Development Corporation; Member of the Board of Trustees of Xavier University; Member of the Advisory Board of the Cincinnati Chapter of the Salvation Army; CoChairman of the Greater Cincinnati Scholarship Association; and a Member of the Catholic Commission of Intellectual and Cultural Affairs. In 2000, he was presented with the Distinguished Service Citation by the National Conference for Community and Justice.

A magna cum laude graduate of Notre Dame University, Joe received an M.B.A. and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He and his wife, Susan—who is also a dedicated community volunteer—have four children.

All of us in Cincinnati congratulate Joe on receiving this prestigious award.

TRIBUTE TO KELLEY GREEN

HON. MARK UDALL

OF COLORADO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 2003

Mr. UDALL of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Frances M. "Kelley" Green, a citizen of Colorado, who dedicated her life to preserving and protecting Colorado's and the nation's environment and human rights. As a dedicated attorney, philanthropist and teacher, Kelley committed her life to social causes that improved the conditions of others and the greater community.

A native of Georgia, Kelley graduated from Wellesley College and received her law degree from George Washington University Law School. Following law school, she clerked for U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, a key jurist in civil rights cases in the '50s and '60s. As a child of the '60s, Kelley's passions became the focal point for her life of public service, and her vision propelled forward two environmental organizations that will shape the lives of Colorado's citizens for decades to come.

Following law school and her judicial clerkship, Green practiced law at Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering in Washington, D.C. In 1976, she was tapped to serve as a member of President Carter's transition team and was appointed deputy assistant attorney general for the Carter Administration from 1977–1979.

Colorado was lucky to gain Kelley as a permanent resident in 1982, when she moved to Boulder to work for the National Wildlife Foundation at the University of Colorado. In 1989, while running her own private practice, Green founded the Land and Water Fund of the Rockies, an environmental law and advocacy organization, dedicated to developing solutions tailored to the unique environment of the interior American West. The group strives to consider the economic, environmental, and cultural implications of all its actions and now has more than 20 employees.

In 1999, Kelley's passion for the long term sustainability of the Rocky Mountain West inspired her to create Earth Walk, an environmental science-learning program. Geared to low-income inner city children, Earth Walk's goal is to increase 9 to 12 year olds awareness of the world around them and inspire them to become environmentalists. With after school programs in Northeast Denver and a summer camp in Utah, Earth Walk is achieving its mission.

Her personal philanthropy was demonstrated through the Green Fund, a private foundation supporting environmental projects, programs serving women and children and efforts to educate women in Afghanistan. She was also a distinguished board member of the Southern Poverty Law Center in Alabama.

Colorado and the Rocky Mountain West will miss Frances Kelley Green, an outstanding woman who inspired us all to be advocates for

environmental justice, to be passionate about our lives and the world we live in, and to act with wisdom and compassion about the future of our fragile environment.

For the information of our colleagues, here is a copy of a news article on Kelly's passing:

[From the Denver Post, Sept. 9, 2003]

Boulder Lawyer A True Friend of the Environment

(By Claire Martin)

She was baptized Frances M. Green but was destined to be Kelley Green, an environmental lawyer and advocate and a philanthropist who made sure that her passion for the environment endured beyond her lifetime.

Kelley Green, 57, died of uterine cancer Aug. 25 in Boulder.

Green was 44 and a lawyer with a private practice in Boulder when, in 1989, she founded the Boulder-based Land and Water Fund, now known as Western Resource Advocates.

"As a lawyer, she handled these environmental cases, and there was a real absence then of competent environmental lawyers who were available to grassroots environmental organizations—not only in Colorado but throughout the interior West," said Bruce Driver, Western Resource Advocates' executive director.

Over the next 10 years, the organization became both a resource for budget-challenged environmental groups and an influential advocate of campaigns to protect natural environments in Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada and Idaho.

"She was tenacious, very smart, and street-smart," Driver said. "She was the kind of person who could sidle into a room and not say much for a while. But you could tell she'd been listening, because she'd come out and say something that kind of wrapped everything up in five sentences. She was very, very intelligent."

Green graduated from Wellesley College and earned her law degree in 1972 from George Washington University Law School, where she was notes editor of the law review.

After graduating, she worked as a clerk for U.S. District Judge Frank M. Johnson, who made key decisions in civil-rights cases of the 1950s and '60s. She became a passionate advocate of civil rights and served on the board of the Southern Poverty Law Center in Montgomery, Ala.

She also was a member of the 1976 transition team for President Carter and served as a deputy associate attorney general in 1977–79.

She never married. She threw her energy into the work she saw as vocation and avocation. If she joined an organization as a volunteer, not much time passed before she was helping run things.

Green first came to the Satyana Institute, a nonprofit training and service organization in Boulder then known as Shavano, to volunteer twice a week to file, handle the accounting and other clerking tasks. She went on to become the first chairwoman of the organization's board of directors.

Green invested her own money, along with her time, in the causes she adopted. In 1997 she founded Denver-based Earth Walk, an environmental education program offered to urban fourth-, fifth- and sixth-grade students in classrooms and wilderness camps. After she died, friends and associates learned that she had also created The Green Fund, a private philanthropic foundation that she used to anonymously donate to environmental projects, women and children's organizations, and to the education of women in Afghanistan.

TRIBUTE TO BO DIDDLEY

HON. JOHN CONYERS, JR.

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, September 16, 2003

Mr. CONYERS. Mr. Speaker, in tribute to Bo Diddley, one of the true pioneers of rock and roll, who has influenced generations, I would like to submit the following excerpt from the article entitled "Pioneer of a Beat Is Still Riffing for His Due" written by Bernard Weinraub for the New York Times on February 16, 2003:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 16, 2003]

PIONEER OF A BEAT IS STILL RIFFING FOR HIS DUE

(By Bernard Weinraub)

Every morning at 4 a.m., Bo Diddley walks into a ramshackle studio on his 76-acre property outside Gainesville to write music. Several electric guitars are scattered on the floor. The studio, a double-wide trailer, is crammed with recording equipment, a synthesizer and electronic gadgets of obscure types. Piled in every corner are boxes of tapes of Bo Diddley songs never released.

Mr. Diddley, 74, sat forward on a hard chair and lifted a blond-finished guitar, made for him by a music store in Gainesville. His enormous fingers, wrinkled and strong, grazed the strings. Hooked into an electronic gadget, the strums became the sounds of a small orchestra: strings, chimes, a brassy horn, an organ and a gospel piano, providing a thumping echo of Bo Diddley songs.

"I'm still jumping, doing all right," he said, grinning. "I'm just trying to figure out how to stay in the game. America will drop you like a hot potato, I don't care how big you are. You're big one day and the next day, right away, you're a has-been. Just trying to figure it all out. Maybe I just began."

Bo Diddley is a musical pioneer who has influenced generations of rockers, and with electrifying stars like Chuck Berry and Little Richard, he reshaped popular music half a century ago. But despite helping build rock's rhythmic foundations, he has never enjoyed quite the success and recognition of his two contemporaries. Last May all three received the first Broadcast Music Inc. (BMI) Icon Awards as founders of rock 'n' roll. But as a patriarch, Mr. Diddley rivals and in some ways surpasses his two contemporaries.

Performers as diverse as Elvis Presley, Buddy Holly, Jimi Hendrix, Mick Jagger and Bruce Springsteen have been inspired by the syncopated Bo Diddley beat—bomp ba-bomp bomp, bomp bomp—which has been traced to myriad sources, including the drumbeats of the Yoruba and Kongo cultures. At the Beatles' first American news conference in 1964, a reporter asked John Lennon, "What are you most looking forward to seeing here in America, John?" He replied, "Bo Diddley."

Mr. Diddley's uses of the electric guitar, creating special effects like reverb, tremolo and distortion, influenced funk bands in the 1960's and heavy metal groups in the 1970's. His strutting and powerful presence onstage, his sly, wisecracking songs ("Hey, Bo Diddley"), his cocky attitude, jive dialogue, lyrics of sexual prowess ("I'm a Man") and ritualized bragging predate rap, which sometimes disgusts him with its language.

"I opened the door for a lot of people, and they just ran through and left me holding the knob," he said with pride and anger.

Mr. Diddley is still struggling, still creating, still reinventing his career, even though he released few albums in the 1980's and 1990's. "Every weekend I'm booked somewhere, someplace," he said. "You got to